A Sober

ANSVVER

TO AN

ADDRESS

OF THE

Grand Jurors,

(as faid) of the City of

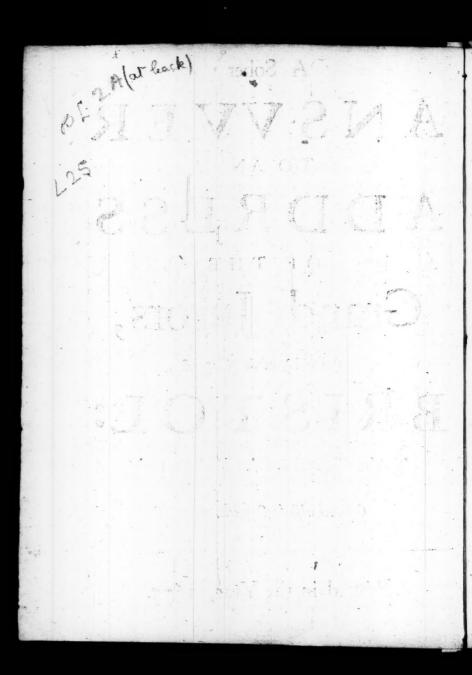
BRISTOL:

To the General Sessions of the Peace;

Offered also to Consideration.

Printed in the Year, 1675.

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The Publisher.

OR my own Satisfaction, and of some others my Friends, I procur'd a Copy of these Papers, and reserved it by me for some time. nor had they now been published, but that I heard from Bristol, how the same Foreman and others the Grand Jurors, whose Address is here examin'd (such is the scarcity of persons in that City fit to ferve the Design) are again summon'd; and that those of them, who are prevail'd with to serve, do now threaten not only to vindicate their former Actings, but to attempt something of an higher nature against the Government of the place and Magistrates, as well as Dissenters: whether thus may further irritate or allay their former Heats I cannot divine; yet may it not be amiss that the Collusion be detected; which if done, though not fo fully as could be wish'd, I shall, I hope, deserve thy Pardon.

A Sober ANSWER to an Address of the Grand Jurors, &c.

Worthy Sir,

Have lately met with something in Print, that calls it felf An Address of the Grand Jurors of the City of Bristol to the General Sessions of the Peace there assembled; and the strangeness of the thing, and of what it promises in the Title-page (for I had not feen any thing of that kind, much less import, made publick before;) drew me on with others, our common Friends who were then accidentally together, to give it a perusal. And the more we read, the more ground of wonderment we faw at the odd kind of Humour it discover'd throughout; Some of the Company, whom you know to be a little more fanguine and facetious, and had dispos'd their thoughts to more pleasant Idea's, burst forth into a loud Laughter, and would have perswaded themselves and us, that the whole was a design of mirth, or a Comical Plot, only meant to render the Jurors, and together that August City (for it they would represent, and call themselves the Grand Jurors for the body thereof) not a little ridiculous : But that conceit was rejected, because of the Allowance with which at the foot of that page it is faid to be printed. Others thereupon were pleased to entertain us with more serious discourse; and because it seems very solemnly offered to consideration, (how bumbly I cannot say) they made bold to interpret it a matter of weight and moment; and some, pretending to a greater in-fight into contrivances of this nature, and an acquaintance with the posture of affairs in that Place, (though not subject to the fears and jealousies (the Jurors are made say) that they are daily in) prefently reported it another Trojan Horse, big with mischiel; being fram'd on purpole, and to be managed by a certain crafty Sinon, to pull down the City-Wall, and to disfranchise and deprive the Corporation of its Charter, and lay it level with the neighbouring To this, though I know it's the common talk of fuch who have more reason to enquire into and understand, and be alarum'd

rum'd thereat, than have any of us, I shall say no more; only, we all admir'd how it became possible, in a place of such Trade, and that Iwarms with Diffenters, to cull out fo many men, fit to be Jurors, who would not themselves be concern'd, and that deeply, in the overthrow; and whose nearest Relations would not be reach'd by the execution of the Laws against Phanaticks. Papifts, that we believed a meer blind, added to amuse the world; for none of us had heard that any one of that Tribe has been now profecuted; nor are there many (as we have heard) in the City: And this gave us further occasion of admiring, by what Principles these Jurors were acted; and what could prevail with men of any Brains, and influenc'd (as they fay) by their Oaths of Burgeffes, thus evidently to undermine their own Rights, and together violate that very Oath they pretend to regard: Surely these Phanaticks are a fad fort of people, of a very different complexion from what they appear in other parts of the Nation; that it's thus worth the while to subvert the Priviledges, and hazard the desolation of that flourishing City, that they also may be involved in the common Calamity. Whilft we were thus debating, and very uncertain how to understand it, an Expedient is thought on, whence fome fatisfaction is by all expected; and you must be requested to make some enquiry for us, what this Jury was? how qualified? how chosen? and whether it be usual? or that they really made any such Address? for that is doubted. And now you see the true Reason of all that trouble this Letter has, or shall further create you; for they knowing my acquaintance with you, and yours with the place; that you delight to inform your felf of what occurs worth notice, and others of what you have observed or learnt, and that you had had a particular account, confrantly tranfmitted, of what has therein been done or happened; they enjoyned me in revenge of the trouble this Address had by my means given them, to give you a greater; and to follicite you by L'etter to vouchfafe us some account of the particulars above-mentioned, whereby you will oblige several of your Friends, but none more than, &c.

Honoured Sir,

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Your Letter came safe to Hands, and brought with it the Address, or rather Invective, printed (as it says) with Allowance, wherein you are pleas'd to defire, (and your defires must with

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me have the force of a Command) to give an account of the Turors, and their Qualifications, how chosen, and whether any furt Address were presented at the S. slions. Sir, You know my occalions often call me to that City, and my general converse has enabled me, I must confess, to give you, as supposed, (at least with the Assistance of my Correspondents) some tolerable account of that Affair; which I must not therefore refuse, though in some particulars not so fully as you may expect. That something then of that nature, and I believe the very fame, was prefented. I have been credibly inform'd: But that it was done with the consent of all those, whose names are printed in the Rear thereof, is very much doubted; It being contantly averred, that more than one, and those the most considerable resuse to subscribe it, and of the others, that a great number never knew what were, its Contents till read in Court. How this Jury was pack'd together, though there are some who tell me, there was foul play us'd; and that (if judged convenient) they are able to prove as much, and by whom I shall forbear to mention. As also what a bad character is usually given of the Foreman, and of those other of his Brethren who were of the Caball in this contrivance. Herein I must be enforced to beg your Excuse; and the rather. because I have met with some who stick not to affert, that this Invective was not the proper Work of the Jurors themselves, but the Billop, who was observed to expect it with some impatience on the Bench, to exult at its being read in Court, to give it a brisk Encomium, and with whose good Language it well accords to be more than privy thereunto; and that it was compos'd by a fain'd t Attorney, and the prime Informer (next his Lordship, who if he will be one, must be the chief) whom you seem to imitate by your fubtil Sinon; yet in conjunction, with two or three more forward

Of this fee the Profcript.

The first notice of that Title was from a Letter written by this Informer to a Valiant Captain and vehement Adversary to the Dissenters, and ordered to be communicated to others of the Gang, who are since some of the Jurors by the name of True-Hearts,

persons of the Jurors, who have distinguished themselves by the names of the TRUE-HEARTS. That pleonasm; as Routs, Riots, and breaches of the Kings peace; which (though it signifies just nothing but matter of form) is usual with men of his Profession made him first suspected to be the Author, and

thence led them to compare it with the Letter mentioned in the Margin to one of his Intimates, and of the Jurors the most da-

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ring; which confirmed them in that fuspicion; and that further canfed them to call to mind, that the leading men of the Cabal were all his especial Confidents; and that he was observed to be frequently with them, at their Tavern-Clubs, and at their Elbows at every turn, as if he had been their good or evil Genius; Or, as if that great wheel, like the Orbs above, could not move without this Intelligence. His men also, they saw, made a trade of transcribing and felling Copies, doubtless to their Masters advantage, which infers an acknowledged propriety: He was observed also when he gloried in the Feats that already were, or but expected to be done thereby, that he always used the word We, thereby including himself amongst the number of those who composed it; and he might very well have excluded all, who defignedly subscribed it; for they who know them much better than I do, are of opinion, that if all their noddles had been jumbled together they could not have hammerred out any one period of what is now printed; and which was thought rather a Remonstrance than Prefentment, but must now forfooth be called an Address; nay, that if a little Catechifed about it, these truly TRUE-HEARTS cannot to this day account for the English thereof: And yet beyond all this, there are other arguments to evince, that he was the undoubted Author; and let him have the Honour of this great Atchivement ;

This Remonstrance then, Invective, or what else they would have it called, being lodged with him, who was its composer, I may, I suppose, with less offence, presume to unravel and resute it; and in'd this, I hope will be to as good purpose, and as satisfactory to you f he and others, as if I had given you a particular account, how well our the Furors were qualified for the service, and what Leger-de-main ard was used in shuffling them together; and a task not altogether fin- so unbecoming and unpleasant: In order whereunto I shall not the undertake to transcribe and insert the whole; nor need I, it being Im; already you know in print, and to be read separately when you ings please: And yet; because it is of that mischievous nature, that it just deserves to be well and heedfully considered, I shall only lop off flual some little excrescencies, neglect other bombalt tautologies, and so him contracting it into fornewhat a narrower compais, (but not fo and as to omit any paffage of weight, nay not a word willingly, that the has an Emphasis) shall thence give it a more expedite dispatch. da- Nor shall I here detain you long in what he is pleased to report ing ;

gave,

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gave the first motion to this notable enterprize; which he fays was their duty towards God, Zeal for the Church and the reformed Religion; though some are apt to think he seldom names those facred things, Religion, Zeal, and Duty to God unless in mockery; nor will they be deposed he is now in earnest. They say he scoffs at their worship (in Coffee-bouses, and in their Meeting-houses, and also in the Pulpit.) and he that scoffs at any if innocent as theirs is supposed, may be suspected of no Religion; and with the like indecencies they are bold to charge his other TRUE-HEARTS not a Barrel the better Herring: But that's not all; they are also moved (if we will believe either him or them) by their Loyalty and Obedience, whereof no doubt they are as tender, as they are known to be in other matters, and he especially. Conscience (you know Sir) is an uniform thing, and I need not acquaint you, that he who does any duty out of a due sense thereof, is very carful that he neglect none; and that the same is true in avoiding Crimes: And the peace (he adds) and prosperity of his Majesties Kingdoms; peace and prosperity is much hazarded, it seems by real Christianity; which is what they endeavour unfeignedly to promote; and than which nothing conduces more to the welf are of a Nation; nothing can lay greater obligations to love and peace: Which momentous duties how well pleasing they are to some ears, let the vexation given a Minister, the last Fair, for infisting thereon; and he a thorow Conformist be their witness. The Sermons I pre-Sume you may have seen for they are since printed; for which he was sufficiently baited and abused; nor was there any other cause affigned, but that his discourses did thwart with the Bishops projects; and who then may we conceive to be friends, and who enemies to Love and Peace? But there is another motive vet behind, which is the Obligation of the Oaths, taken by them both as Turors and freemen of the City: Had he here spoken in his own name, it's known what Conscience he makes of an Oath; nor is it much better as it is now laid: the Composer and the Subscribers (the TRUE-HEARTS I mean, supposed of the Cabal) may very well here shake hands together, if it be but observed; that they have at once presented upon Oath (for though it be an Address in the Title, it's a presentment in the body of the sheet) the Preachers, Auditors, and City, and for The Preachers for their persons; that they are what Crimes. Seducers, Impostors, Pests, Fire-brands; which will be made appear notorioufly

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notoriously false, for their Sermons. That they make it their bufiness to impose doctrines of Disobedience, which I wonder, those that were fober amongst them had not caused to be expunged, as both ablurd, and an impudent fallhood: The Auditors they present, for disloyall Antimonarchical and feditious fectaries; which is as true as any of the rest : And the City, That within it, to be reputed Loyal, begins to be accounted matter of scandal and reproach; nor can a more dangerous Repreach be cast thereon: Latet anguis in Herba, here lies mischief in the bottom: And that Schism, Sedition, and Faction, bas the boldness (therein) to outface Authority (or the TRUE-HEARTS rather to outface all Truth:) Let me here turn aside and reason it a little with these worthy Gentlemen; Can you or any of you imagine, that either of the Oaths above-mentioned oblige you to accuse Ministers for preaching such Dodrines as you never heard them preach, nor no one elfe? and fuch as they will protest, both they and their Auditors, that they do from their hearts detest? you have forgot, I suspect, that you are upon your Oaths, in thus presenting. Sirs, I must be bold to tell you, that you cannot have any competent knowledg of what is here presented, but immediately by hearing them your selves, or else mediately by the Oaths of others; which if you had, ought you not to particularize the Doctrines, and to indite the particular Preachers for preaching these very Dodrines, lest you appear malicious, or be involved in the same guilt. And ought you not also, if you knew any such (and are indeed Loyal) whom you accuse for Disloyal, Antimonachical and feditions, to have convicted the particular persons of their particular Crimes, that they might be brought to condign punishment? away with this trifling! And in what corner of the City is it, I pray, that to be reputed Loyal is matter of Scandal? and by whom fo thought, or how proved? will any, or all of the little instances you at length add, give countenance to any of all this? and had you any better, why were they not produc'd? or at lest to prove your other accusation, That Schism, and sedition, and Faction bas got the boldness to outface Authority? for shame! can you hear all this repeated, and yet not blush? To proceed; on the pretences mentioned, and but pretences, it was, that they confidently crave leave to present, as usual, their sad apprehensions of the state of the City: Mighty humble, and modest! their fad apprebensions!

benfions! Alas for you, tender hearted Gentlemen! As ufuel;

tis more then I know, that the state of the City is usually present. ed: But their Intelligencer its possible, thought the Major and Al. dermen all afleep, or that their brains, as he has faid, are lock'd up in a box, and he would feign, as it's faid, have the keeping of the Key: But tis the prefent state; and that is warily expressed; for the next Grand Jurors, as wife and confiderable men as any of the TRUE-HEARTS, the very next Seffions, found the state of the City in another posture; and yet all things continued in the same frame, as in Epiphany, unless the Bishops being at London has the Postscript. made the Alteration. This state also of the City is limited to what concerns his Majesties peace, and the Government, therein Ecclefiaffical and Civil. As to that of peace, something has been already spoken, and more hereafter: As to the Government there are other methods, foreign (as I suppose) unto Presentments at Sessions. fufficient to secure the Ecclesiastick Interest; and the Civil little needs this extravagent care: The Aldermen doubtlefs, though particular disorders within the Wards may escape their notice. and deferve to be prefented; yet, they have so much brains left in their Heads, as for their own fakes to fecure the publick Peace. and the Civil Government. You have a long while (Good Hearts!) danc'd in a Net; but, (if I am not mil-informed) will find your selves at length miserably mistaken; for the design has taken Air; your little intrigues are discovered; and the great danger the Magistrates apprehend the City is in, and its Government, is known to arise from other springs, and not from the Meetings of Diffenters. After the Complement, now scan'd, such as it is, our TRUE-HEARTS, or rather their Intelligencer, thinks himself priviledged to let his tongue run Riot, and an account be will give of the true Reasons of those late Divisions, Disturbances, Tumults, Ronts, Riots, and breaches of the Kings peace. Truth I fee will outs for if any fuch be, they are confess'd to be lately sprung up; and if so, they owe their rife, in all probability, to something new; which can be no other, but the Biffiops lately coming to that City, and this Informers Church-warden-fbip, which is not found of a much ancienter Date. But of all these he further says, that they have raised just cause of fears in all Loyal and Interessed Subjects: Fears and Jealoufies we read of in the Title page; but now the cause must be

pretended just, left the fear be concluded ridiculous: And the

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See this Prefentment in

will both appear to be no better. But he is bold to appropriate them to all his Majesties Loyal Subjetis; as if there were not a Loyalist in the City but is of his exactly, and of the sentiment of his beloved TRUE-HEARTS; that indeed were very sad! But why Interessed? all Loyal and Interessed Subjetis? are there no men of interest, but your selves? It must be thus understood, all, whose interest it is to amuze the City with sensels fears; that is, your pitists Club: But what is it they pretend a dread of? No less, if not prevented, and the Offenders punished, than the sinal ruin and desolation of the City, probably a new Rebellion: The City then, (and I am glad you say it) is in less danger of Rebellion, than of Desolation. And what danger there is of Desolation, by the connection on the Consciences of me nivence here declaim'd against, may

abundantly appear from these many

stately Fabricks lately raised, both with-

in and without the Walls; and the rates

at which these houses are let; by that

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If Religion appear to enforce any thing on the Confciences of men, though haman Laws require the contrary—then half-witted men think that Religion is nothing elfe but a pretence to Rebellion, and Confcience only an oblimate plea for Disobedience: Dr. Stillingf. on Lu. 7.

perpetual hurry, and crowd of business; and the throngs of people, that every where fwarm; with the abundance of goods drawn to and again, that render it troublesome to all, but dangerous to Travellers, without great care, to pass the streets; nor can it be imagined, with any likelihood of Reason, what can provoke any into a Rebellion on a Religious pretext, who do already injoy their Confeiences; and should there be any other accidents, whereby the folly and madness of the people may be hurried into a Tumultuous disorder, they may be still the same, were there not a Diffenter in the Land. But, as wise as this suggestion is, we have a saying for sooth, and a grave one, to give it some Authority, Experience shews, that impunity and connivence at offenders, incourage Disobedience; which might however have been at this time forborn, left it also countenance their proceedings who profecute this Informer for a notorious Offender (and on the same ground as they say, lest importantly incorrage Disobebedience) and produce the particular Crimes, and doubt not but to be able to prove them to a tittle; whereof, if he knew himself not guilty, he needed not those attempts to obtain a Pardon; nor do I think some other TRUE-HEARTS would be found very innocent, were Laws against Swearing and Debaucheries put ín

in effectual Execution. But a connivence at Christians in the matters of their God, wherein all mankind have ever challenged fome-

If there be a Religion in the world there must be some inviolable rights of Divine Sovereignty acknowledged, which must not vary according to the Edicts and Laws of men. Idem on Lu. 7. 35.

thing of Right; and wherein, if there be a Religion, in some cases a connivence becomes certainly due (nor can there be a more plaufible cafe, then where the Worship is not judg'd evil, antecedent to its being prohibited), does not give

the least incouragement to disobey the Civil-Laws; which are fufficiently able, without intrenching on the Rights of divine Sove-Bessois anaos reignty to secure the peace and prosperity of that flourishing City and

n oweidnois Es Jede, eyery mans confcited by Bishop Sanderson.

of the Nation; nay the same tendernels which renders people so scrupilously careful in their Obedience to God in Spirituals, will ence is to him exact a like Obedience to the Magtifrate in what is Political and Cia God, fays an vil: And further, that very experience (you, Sir, do very well Heathen; ci- know) which they here appeal to, is plainly against them; for the very persons reflected on, some of whom are your particular acquaintance, make a greater Conscience of that Obligation, than does their Adversary, or any one else of his other TRT/E-HEARTS. What are the particulars of this heavy charge, we are yet to expect and must be content fo to do a while longer, it is already feen, in fome fort, on what filly suggestions such as respect Diffenters, if any fuch be fubjoyn'd, will be probably bottom'd; and yet against them are they principally levelled; or as it's express'd by the TRUE-HEAKTS themselves, The greatest number of the Indictments and Presentments (but where to find the scroll I do not know) are against Schismatical, Seditious, and disloyal Seducers.

I am loath to enter upon a discourse of Schism, lest the Brat be laid at their Doors, who would think themselves strangely disparaged should it but presume to call them Father: This is agreed on. That he who is the real cause of separation, is also the real Schisma-

Quicunque invident bonis,ut quærant occafiones excludendi eos, aut degradandi; vel crimina fua fie defendere parati funt ut etiam conventiculorum Congregationes, vel Ecclefie perturbationes cogitent excitare, jam Schismatici sunt. Austin, as cited by others.

Their urging subscription to their own Articles is but laceffere & irritare morbos tick; and let every one concern'd, impartially examine his own Breast. That they are seditions, should have been prov'd. But it is no more than what Tertullus the Informer laid to the charge of St. Paul, then a Diffenter from the National worship: That he was a mover of

Sedition :

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Sedition: It should also be proved that they are Difloyal; for if it be enough to be accus'd, Innocence it self cannot be innocent; it is well known who was

calumniated an Enenemy to Cafar; nor can they honeftly be called Seducers (much less Impostors) who constantly deliver in their Sermons, fuch Doctrines as disagree not with the Apostles Creed, nor yet with the fundamental Articles of the Church of

England.

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The Heads of these Seducers, no better (if the TRUE HEARTS fay truth) than Firebrands, Pefts, Principal Disturbers, and breakers of the Kings Peace (when as all know they would have been quiet with all their hearts) are certain strangers (they say) pretending to be Ministers, but never, they believe, in Holy Orders: Is it fo foon forgotten when they profer'd to defend their Call to the Ministry, and to whom? it was at that very time when they

were apprehended, and to no less a man than to the Bishop himself, and in open Tolfey, and that from the Scriptures, Fathers, Schoolmen, Bishops, and other Divines, the Genuine Sons of the Church of England, such who have been as zealous to uphold her Docirine, as have been * others to undermine those very Articles to which they have subscribed: But these poor men who are here defign'd, and whom fome are content to Degrade, though they together subvert all other the Reformed Churches, were fafe enough now from Disturbing; for they were, at this time, confined to a noisom Prison; and one, about the fame time, quietly laid in his filent Grave, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary be at rest; where the Prisoners rest together, and hear not the voice of the Oppreffor : But Mr. Gifford furely, might have been remembred by a very good Token, is a Citizen born and bred, and his Father now living

Ecclefia, which otherwise would spend and exercise themselves : Lord Bacon, Resusci-

tatio. part 1. p. 138.

Dr. Bernards about Bishop wher's Judgment, which may be consulted, and by others, the whole; See Mr. Baxters Chri-Stian Concord.

Most of this is proved in a little Book of

*Vide Sherlocismus enervatus, and Dr. Tully's Book, Instificatio Paulina, and Ferguson against Sherlock.

This Archbifliop Boncraft, no friend to Puritans, was aware of; for when it was questioned, if the Scottish Ministers to be made Bishops should be ordained, because only ordained by Presbyters.he maintain'd it was not needful, and the other Bishops acquies'd therein.

Him this Informer swore he heard preach at fuch a place, at fuch a time; and when he after looked on the man, and was advised to be careful, repeated

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the fame Oath in open Tolerty; where the contrary was made appear, and Mr. Gifford acquitted.

in the City; nor are the others, as is affirmed, lately fetled, but have lived therein for feveral years: Can we now

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think Sir, that this is stuff fit to be cram'd into an Investive, and that to be presented upon Oath? I am afraid I have wearied you with these little Reflections, and so obvious, upon such lamentable fooleries; which however, because pernicious, and some have thought fit to be publish'd, you will excuse me if I further expose: Of the Ministers thus stigmatiz'd, who you know deserve another Character, it's next afferted, but how maliciously and fallly is too notorious to need a Refutation, That they have made it their bufiness to impose Dastrines of Disobedience: when no one instance is given, nor can be of any fuch Dollrine, or occasional puffage, that can be wrested to such a sense, in any one of all their Difcourfes (this was before mentioned, but could not be here omitted in its proper place.) As also its added, to form the people into Parties and Factions: when its well known in that City, and I think you have heard as much, that the Congregations were fetled before those, not born therein, were fent for, and invited to be their feveral Paffars: But beyond all this, its easie (you know) to be demonstrated, that persons of divers Opinions and modes of Worship, may have all the same interest with regard to the Publick; and wife States-men have always understood how to balance these little Diversities; and as so many wheels in a Watch, though they run feveral ways, make them all subservient to the ends of Government: but the Charge is, They not only form the people into Parties, but seduce them also from their due Allegiance. To this I shall only give my Lord Bacons remark, who we believe was too great a man, too great to be despised, or his Authority flighted, and it's spoken in answer to an accusation exactly the same, that is now before us: They have charged them, he faith, (that is, Diffenters in those days) as if they denied Tribute to Cafar, and withdrew from the Civil Magistrate the Obedience which they ever perform'd and taught; the plain practice of these our Non ovum ovo similius; and the same Reply TRUE-HEARTS. is tufficient, They ever performed, and taught the payment of Tribute unto Cafar, and obedience to the Civil Magistrate, which is. I think their due Allegiance.

That abundance of people frequent these Meetings, is well known

known; and the very complaint of those of old, who would have stired up the Supream Magistrate to a perfecution of the Orthodox Christians, on that very Account: But, that these people, or a

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confiderable number of them, would go to the publick, were their Preachers removed, is much to be doubted; and upon very good Reasons: nor has the event answered the expectation of fome therein; and therefore it is a boldness to affert, that they withdraw people from the Service of God by Law established: Nor is the next of any better account : That they feduce them to substract from the due maintenance of the lawful Ministers; for they instruct all to pay their Dues, Tribute to whom Tribute (as was now faid) and custome to whom custome is due. Befides, the prime Contriver of these fictions is able to instruct the Parfons (who now ought to be all his Clients) how by Law to recover what is legally due; and what need would there then have been to have turned Informer to have bettered his Imployment? And yet some think, that the very Meeters themselves are more liberal to the publick Ministry, than is be who so passionately complains, or any the most zealous of his other TRUE-HEARTS: But, that any one Diffenter (of those who are now Profecuted) has been ever heard, to call the Publick Worthip Antichriftian, and the Ministers Dogs, needs better Authority than their bare affertion, before it will deserve to be believed: that it is a piece of civility, wherein they are content that the Bishop should surpass them, who is old excellent at giving good language, and favour'd Mr. Thomfon with that very Title, and gravely added, he deferved to stretch an Halter; a very proper way of stopping the mouths of such gain-Sayers, as care not to be coped with by other Arguments: That they pray with, and preach to their feveral Congregations, il not imprisoned or otherwise prevented, all know; but that they take upon them Authority so to do, is constantly deni'd; and what (as-I faid) they offer'd to have clear'd; for they do believe, and afferted themselves the Ministers of Christ; But his Lordship was deaf on that Ear, and these Gentlemen on both, or they must needs have known it : But none so deaf as those, who judg it their concern not to hear. It is also once more defired by them that the difloyal Antimonarchical Sectaries thereby encreased may be produced, and proceeded against according to Law: they must expect. expect no mercy, knew the TRUE HEASTS where to fasten; and that they fasten no where, is a sufficient Argument they know not where; they wisely here (and I commend their policy) conceal themselves under generals, Latet dolus in universalibus. And there is another faying ; Fortiter calumniare & aliquid berebit ; throw a deal of dirt, and some will stick, but more I believe to their own fingers: But a no-less falshood than the now-mentioned, is that which follows; That they inveagle the ill-principled. and those of the younger fort, unto a contempt of Laws, much less of the Civil, and of the Government and Magistracy of the City: for there are not better, and more obedient Children and Servants, and Apprentices in the Corporation, than are their Auditors; and they that are fuch (you very well know Sir) are likely also to prove the best Citizens, and the best Subjects. They have moreover still appeared (as you may have heard) according to Summons in person, or by their Proctor, in the Ecclesiastical; and by

He hardly missed a day, but was ever on the Tolefey with the Justices, and seated himself next the Mayor; where he was very liberal of his threats; he began with a Councellor at Law, whom he threatned for pleading the Kings Licenses, before recal'd; and afterwards inveigh'd against in his Sermon at the Colledg, as one who would plead the Divels cause for a piece of money: He abused and threatned the Town-Clerk for not speaking enough; others for speaking too much; the Mayor himself did not escape his check for not being tender enough of his own Officers, nor the Burgess for the City for not allowing his Secretary to interrupt them in dispensing Justice: But of all others, he fell most foul on an Attorney that pleaded for his Clients, and at one fitting call'd him impudent pestiferous fellow, Knave, scurvy Knave, said, he would be hang'd, deferv'd to be well cudgell'd, and to have his bones broke; this and more can be testified upon Oath.

themselves or Councel in the civil Courts: and that though they were fure the Bishop would be there to brow-beat and revile them, and the Lawyers, who durst but mutter a word in their Clients behalf, whereof I could acquaint you with many pleasant Relations; and fuch as have by the Bench been thence ordered to Prison, have quictly gone thither, Preachers and People, without any reluctancy or regret; and some, that they might be fure to avoid that Reproach, at the fole command of this Informer: But by what Lam, I would here ask him, who pretends such a regard to the Laws, were fuch imprison ed? or a Copy deni'd the Ministers o the Mittimus whereby they were com mitted? complaint was hereof made a the Kings-Bench-Bar; and it was con fess'd, that they had been wrong'

therein. But it's no less strange than any of this which is nex

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That if a Restraint be not put upon these their proceedings . it may justly be fear'd (we shall never have an end with these just fears) by the sad experience of the late troublesome times, the Peace and Safety of the City, a total subversion of present Establishments in Church and State will inevitably enfue; than which nothing can be suggested that is more malicious, unless that raking into the Ashes of the Dead, whose corps it's the nature of some creatures to nuzzle out of their Graves, a Barbarity here only intimated, as beneath a notice in its proper place: But I judg it a far easier task to defend, and you possibly may be much of the same mind; that the miseries which hath infested most parts of Christendom, since Christianity hath been sheltered under the secular Powers, have been occasioned by such pick-thank exasperating persons, and their tempestuous proceedings, enough to hurricane the World into a confusion, than it would be for the wisest of the TRUE-HEARTS ever to prove, that the not-putting a refraint up-

on people in the worship of God, did beget the Distractions, Troubles, and grievous calamities of the late cruel and unnatural Wars. Let them thew if they can, where ever an Indulgence drove people into a commotion, or how it's probable

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Morosa moris retentio res turbulenta est aque

A contentious retaining of custom is a turbulent thing as well as Innovation, Re-Meitatio. p. 137.

it should, or indeed possible: Yet this they must, or these Suggestions are a Vile impertinence. But this minds me of a caution given by the Best of Princes King Charles the first, to our most gracious Soveraign, who now Reigns; which I hope it will be no prophanation to insert into this little paper, fince I profess to do it with all due reverence and veneration: Beware of erasperas ting any factions, by the croinels and afperity of fome mens paffions, bumours, og paibate opinions, grounded only upon the Differences in letter matters which are but the fkirts and Suburbs of Religion : A Sentence to be ingraven in Gold.

You may now expec, that after all these lamentable hideous outeries, enough to frighten out of the best mits they had, as sage and fober as are someof the Jurors, who are not able to spell their own names; (and some you know will scare themselves con with the very noises, they made to terrific others;) that some pregnant instances should have been produc'd, and full to the purs nex pole, such as should have so confirm'd this great Charge as to have Th

have left it beyond all Dispute; What? in a Presentment to be imposed upon a Grand- Fury of Bristol; and by them to be tendered to the Burgeffes for the City, that it may be reported in the high Court of Parliament; and after all this to be fent to the Prefs, and made publick, that it may not miss of its defired ends. The compefer thereof is very well known, and that (what-ever be his other TRUE-HEARTS) he himself is a crafty Crowder; who would not keep all this noise a scraping and tuning (such as might tire the Grand-Turk himself, as it is Roried of some Englishminstrels) but that he will be sure to make Musick of it at last : And what I pray, after all these throws of his Teeming Brain is at length delivered by the Midwifery of the Furors into the arms of the Bench, to be adopted by the Burgeffes (a comely Brat no doubt, whereof they are thus fond). All this Mountain has brought forth a Mole, Nascetur ridiculus mus; Where shall we find a competent proof, sufficient to confirm these bold Affertions? The enfuing words feem to imply, that if we knew but where; (but fuch has been my incogitancy, that it escaped an observation) what has been hitherto suggested is already proved; and yet further to gratify us, thefe civil Gentlemen will vouchfafeit a fuller Confirmation; and therefore fay, which is more evident, &c. Which? what which? all I conceive before afferted; for if this proves not all it will be hard to find what shall prove the Rest; is more evident, that word more supposes it in a measure so already; that is, because they forfooth have been pleased to say it; such is their Authority and known Veracity! But by what other proofs shall it be made more evident? By their shutting the doors of a Conventicle in the Castle, against feveral Justices of the Peace of this City, who went thither in person with the Lord Bishop to disperse it, and denying them entrance till they had called Constables to break the doors: Friend! methinks you, who are faid to have been upon the place as was also the Valiant Captain, (who presented a Pistol to an ancient Merchants Breast, and swore he would shoot him, when no way provoked, the Fore-man of the TRUE HEARTS, though not of the Jury;) you should have told your Tales a little truer : Do you know, that there were more doors that than one? or that they deni'd entrance? or to the Inflices? or that he who thut the door faw the Juffices, before it was that? (he fays the contrary;) or that they would not have opened the door had not the Constables been called to break it open? (that's infinuated;)

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or, that they whe spen'd it knew the Constables were so called? And which I pray of the Justices ever complained of any affront offered them? And after all this do you indeed think it an hainous Crime, to shut a Meeting-door, thereby to prevent a Ministers being taken, who had before told them, and whom they verily believed (should he be confin'd) would die in Prison, and it so hapned; and then when required to open it again, (left they should be judg'd to affront Authority) and thereby to frustrate their own purposes, and yield him up a Sacrifice to the rage of his Adversaries? others will think you are hardly put to it, when you felected out this, to place it in the Van of your particular Enormities: The next is, by their raising Tumults, and Riots in the principal streets of the City, on every light occasion: This indeed were something if particularly proved; but we are still left in the dark, for though the streets be named to be some of the principal, yet the time when is not assign'd; and therefore this charge might have been fairly fighted: But because it is so black and soul, and what has been the great complaint, I have thought my felf obliged to lift out, if possible, what they intend hereby : It must certainly then be meant (as they who live on the place have inform'd me;) of a concourse of the people on the Tolesey when the Bishop was pleas'd first to bring with him some of the meanest of his Clergy, both for abilities and interest, (with the composer also of this doubty Address) to inform against the Dissenters; (the more judicious learned and able Divines, (for which his Lordship in a Visitation-speech severely lash'd them,) peremptorily refusing that hated Imploy. But it was the alone strangeness of the thing, to fee Informers, and these of the Clergy, headed by the Bishop, (who to incourage others, then affumes the Ti-

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In a Sermon at the Colledg from these words: Behold I bring you glad ty-

dings.

of people of all conditions and opinions from all the Quarters of that populous City. Which the Mayor and Justices law, as well as the Bishop or the TRUEH-EARTS, and had as much resson to be concern'd at the suspicion of a Riot as have either of them; but they better knew the peaceable disposition of the people, and satisfied his Lordship, (who was not a lettle startled) that he had no reason to be discomposed thereat; for all things are, and would be quiet; and so it happened, for they all dispersed, when the In-

tle of Informer; and after to lessen the

repreach bestows the same on the blessed

Angel,) that drew together a number

C. 2

formations

formations had been taken; and returned quietly to their several homes: Or, of some other Concourse, at the same place, on the like occasion; but these, not only the Mayor and other Aldermen, but the Burgess, to whom they are pleased to apply themselves in the close of this Address, (though he be since fallen into some difference with them, and the Bishop) have ever excused, as being perfectly innocent; and also told the Bishop, in the peoples hearing, when he would have had either the doors shut or them driven out; that it was both Customary, and their right to have open Justice done; and that whoso would, might come, and hear it, without Controll; for which, and reprehending the insolence of his Lordships Secretary, who durst pesumptuously interpose, advise, and direct the Magistrates, when on the Bench, he has (as is conceived) since incured their fore displeafure.

Or Lastly, Of a company of people the Bishop had espi'd before the Mayors doors, that very day Mr. Thompson was apprehended; and about the same time that he was worried within, by his Lord-Ship and his other Informers, befides which Concourse, and the abovementioned, there is no shadow of a pretext, that I can yet discover, for this lewd reproach; and which indeed was no other but a few Boys, or some few other as inconsiderable people, who stood only gazing on the other fide of the Street. These his Lordship was pleas'd with much earnestness to solicite the Mayor, that he would go down in Person and dislodg; which he acordingly did, and at his return acquainted him, what fort of persons they were, and that there was nothing of a Diforder, much less a Tumult or Riot, to be suspected in the Case. And now Sir I hope (as did the Magistrates of that City all along their reverend Bishop.) I have fully fatisfied you as to this matter; and that, if this be the naked truth, as there are who will be depos'd it is, his Lordships Suspicions were no other than such, and the TRUE-HEARTS Prefentment thus far Ridiculous. But let us see what they have yet to offer: By their pursuing (as it follows) with staves and affaulting, and throwing stones at divers of those who have gone to suppress Conventicles, and to convict the Meeters. Indeed ! that people commonly walk with Canes, or Staves in their hands (the TRUE-HEARTS as well as others) is readily acknowledged; it being a general Custome amongst them; nor must I adventure to deny, but that some have pursued, assaulted, and thrown stones at the Informers;

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Informers; though I am very confidently affured of, and do vertly believe the contrary; because I know not, but that there may be others of this Gentlemans acquaintance, who can swallow an Oath as glibly as himself: But I never yet heard of any who were brought before the Justices, for either of those Crimes; though some have been (as I am told) continually before them, for much lesser matters. Besides, Sir, you are not ignorant, how they generally believe, that they could not gratify this Informer and his affociates more (for which they have but little reason) than by being guilty of such a disorder: Hoc Ithaeus vellet. They have always fear'd left some should be suborn'd to make a bustle in the Streets, that they might have wherewith to accuse Diffenters, and together justify their own charge; like a fort of slippery blades, who pick Quarrels amongst themselves, or with others, to gain an opportunity of picking your Pockets. Who those many fober and Loyal people are, who as they here add, are in great terror and dread of suddain Insurrections, I cannot guess: This I can affure you. from good hands, that when the Compiler hereof would fince have tempted some of the Mayors Officers to depose this, or something of this nature, upon Oath; they all refused, and he at that time was content to swear alone with these words: If you will not give me the book I will swear it my felf: Bravely resolv'd!

But my good Friend! (for I shall here particularly speak to this Informer;) Did you really sear an Insurrection, Were it prudence for you to thrust your self into the Meetings amongst thou-

fands, (You your felf imply that they appear formidable for their numbers;) some-times with no other Guard, but that of your own Innocence, and your as innocent Servant, honest Thomas? constantly to vex, and disturb them in their Devotions to compell them to give their names, (that they might be convicted) together with their callings and habitations? to scoff and taunt at them, and their Worship? (which sew can bear;) to threaten to knock them over-

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He scarce misses a Meeting, where sometimes finding them finging he has gone afide, and then returned, and so proceeded until they have been forc't to depart; he, has caused the names of hundreds to be taken, about 45 were convicted Mar. 15. and about 54 Mar. 27, One was committed to Bridewell by him, (Mar. 21. 74.) though he had told his own, for not telling also his Masters name; His scoffs at the Women I shall not repeat, &c. He bid his Attendants (Mar. 14.74.) carry away a sufficient man upon a stang. He did (thus) menace to knock & cut the Ears of a young man, Mar. 21.74. He commanded the Mayors Ser-. jeant to beat the Mace in pieces about their Ears, Mar. 31. 75. and owned before the Mayor, that he bid him knock it about their Ears, and justified it: He pull'd & hal'd away the Chairs and Stools from Aged, and others to make them fall, and hurl'd them away. Mar. 14.47. One, a female was thrown down the Stairs, Feb. 21.74. and bruifed, This one pleaded as the Reason, why he went not away as foon as commanded in the Kings Name, he was afraid having seen him pull, beat, strike and throw down feveral, so that had they not been faved by others, they had broken their Necks, or a Limb; this would have been proved by the Oaths of many: He beats and kicks whom he found on the Stairs. March 28. Another was thrust, struck and abused. Feb. 21. An Aged man was drag'd out and committed to Bridewell, by his command without shewing a Warrant, or bringing him before a Justice. Mar. 14. and two others then imprisoned, in the same manner, one of whom was released by a Note to the Keeper, under only his hand; and a fourth likewise the same day from another Meeting: and another Febr. 28. though he told his name, not brought before a Justice, was carried by him and his fellow to Newgate, and received by the Keeper: And yet after all this no one instance of any Resistance can be produc'd.

the bead, and cut their Ears? (A Friend of yours advises that you be secure of your own, before you threaten others Ears ?) to require, and authorise others also, to beat and abuse them? to throw the Chairs whereon the aged-women fit rudely amongst the people? to precipitate o. thers down the flairs, bruise their Limbs, and endanger their Lives ? first Beat, and then Imprison, without having, at least, without producing any Warrant? Come, come! what-ever you pretend of fears, or ofbeing in dread of your Life, (which you have elsewhere both faid, and fworn, it is but a Copy of your Countenance : you durst not

do thus for your Ears (as bad a title as you have unto them) but that you are encouraged by their great patience, and well affured, both from their Principles and Practices, that they dare not but be peaceable and submissive to Authority: we have had something to do with these little pretences, or imaginary dreads; which in compliance with your crasty Designs you are pleas'd to suggest: But I shall tell you what is a real Truth, and you may make the best of it you are able; there are several nomen who have miscarried, lost their burthens, and were likely to lose their lives by the Violences apprehended or done; and you shall know their names when you please. A mans wife also of good account, was in great peril of miscarrying by what was done when Mr. Thompson was apprehended; where his Lordship was present to break the Ice, it being but the first attempt, and strutted it to and from the Meeting-Door with his staff, like a balf-Pike upon his shoulder;

έ μέν γας τύπτεδαι χειςιανών έδνόν δα, τὸ 3 μαςίζου χειςιανες Πιλάτε κὸ Καιάρα τὸ τόλμυμα. Athan. p. 833. Only construe the Greek in the Margin, for I hear you are a Schollar, and that may acquaint you, who is the Christian, whether they who do, or the

Diff mers who fuffer fuch Barbarous mages. I proceed,

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We must remember we are all this while about the Invective, or Presentment, or as You call it, the Address; that which follows thereof (and I shall now dispatch it with all expedition;) is reduceable to one of these five Heads.

First, A severe Reflection upon some of the Meeters, for having been engaged in the late Wars; and if fo, they went out young; and so it may be imputed to some youthful inconsiderate Heats, rather than unto any deliberate choice; But how few are they?

Apparent raro mantes in gurgite vasto.

Not one of the Preachers were concerned therein, (though

fome in the Neighbourhood, who have have now Pluralities were as zealous Chaplains as any in the Army :) and of the Hearers, those few who were, have all, I think, in some fort expia-

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ted that guilt, by their zeal in promo-

Witness Mr. Quarrels, whose Son is a Ringleading Informer, and himfelf has 4 or 5 Churches; not to mention others nearer by far to their own Doors, within and without the City.

ting the happy Restauration of his most Sacred Majesty; nor do I think them one in an bundred. Others (who can better calculate the number) fay, not one in five-bundred: But the memory hereof was expung'd by an Act of Oblivion; and I am forry to fee it fo often reviv'd: I fear they wish not well to our peace, who blirt it forth where-ever they come, and make that the ground of their now profecution of Diffenters; who are persons for the generality not concern'd therein, unless as sufferers for their Loyalty, either themselves immediately, or in their nearest Relations.

2ly. A Repetition of former hard words, with the addition of others of a like flamp, fuch as Impostors, Seducers, Dist yal, and turbulent Spirits, Breakers and contemners of all Laws, and civil Sanctions; unreasonable Men, that despise Dominions and speak evil of Dignities; for Scripture can be used when they think fit to abuse it. But all this is confuted both by the Innucence of their Lives and Doctrines, and what is already written; nor need more be added.

3dly, An irritating the Magistrates to exterminate them thence, and to suppress Conventicles, and that for weighty Reasons: But ind it is not yet declared whither they shall be fent; time enough to the discourse of that, when by the profecution of the 35 of Elizabeth the (for all Engines are on work to effect their Ruin,) they shall be enforc'd

enforc'd, who will not choose to be bang'd, very fairly to for-Iwear the Land. The method propos'd is, by putting the Laws in due Execution; what a DUE Executioner the Informer is, may be read in a large Margen some pages before. I think these vio-

lences there mentioned will not eafily be reconcil'd to a due Exeention of the Laws; nor may better Usages be expected from the other TRUE-HEARTS, if as big as their Words, who talk of banging the Phanaticks for 2 d. a Dozen. The reasons are, Lest our City (they fay) become a Sanduary, &c. This minds me of a forward Zealot for the Holy League, (whereof more anon) Davila, p.448. Faques d' Humieres, who first mov'd in favour thereof, and exhorted the Inhabitants of Peronne, not to suffer their City to be made the nest and Receptacle of Herefy; there is something in this analogy, and lest our Religion and Government be prostituted, and the Authority of the Nation trampled under foot; fine words, but in this case insignificant; for they attempt nothing against the established Worship, but only defire to enjoy their own; their respect also to the Magistrate is already afferted. The consequents of all this, they judg, are these two; the one necessary which is confusion, the other contingent and that is Popery: Which must introduce (they add) remediless disorder and confusion, no doubt! were your crafty inst-

nuations true; as certain as when the sky does fall we shall catch

Larks, and the Supposition as likely. I have read of as holy a man as

Non alia ratione que turbata funt componi, que divulfa funt coerceri poffunt, nifi unufquifque nulla servitutis astrictus necessitate integrum babeat vevendi arbitrium. Hilar. Fol. 82. c:

any of the TRUE-HEARTS, and I think as Learned, who was bold to acquaint the Emperor, that the alone way to obtain a fettlement was to inanly a toleration: A charitable count, bence and a Chaiftian toleration of ten diffipates their Arength , whom

rougher opposition fortifies, was the the observation of the most excellent Prince. And may at last for ought me know (that's warily faid mould the vulgar into a willingness to imbrace Popery; this is very pleafant; some whom you and I know, are of opinion; that of the TRUE-HEARTS more than one, are angry at Pipery for no other reason (if at all) but because it is a Religon: But let that pass for a small conceit. No wise man can well think that the fendamental principles of Nonconformity (which I take to be, the sufficiency of the Scriptures to direct us in Worship as well as Doctrine; and fair that all additions therein, beyond the determination of circumstances, fuch as time place, &c. necessary to all other actions, are prohibit and

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red by the fecond Commandment) should dispose the people to receive Popeny. But some are as good at long fetebes as I am at a long parenthefis; nor shall I presume to guess what may be the crotchet of this moulding of the vulgar; when it shall please the TRUE-HEARTS further to explain themselves, they may then

expect a further Answer.

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414. A Triumphant rejoycing at the ready and active concurrence of the Justices with the Bishop to prevent the growing mischiefs : I think Sir you have heard, as well as we, that the Bishop has been pleas'd to inveigh against the Justices for their too great Backwardness; nor had they, it's believ'd, concur'd so far, as now they have, had they not been huff'd into a complyance; nor will it be easy, I think, to find another Mayor of that foftly humour, who will fuffer himself to be out-brav'd by the Bishop, on the Bench; nor the Tustices nos'd by the Bishops man; and the Bench reproached for a DOVER-COURT: That there is a force offered to their proper inclinations, is evident; because the hand removed that held them to that Bend, they presently ply back to their former Rectitude; when the Bishop and that bold Informer are come for London, all in a trice is composed at Bristol.

Here now is the time for the Chorus to firike in; for though the other hammered out this excellent piece, yet the Jurors by Subscribing have made it their own; and they all with one voice (at least the Informer would have us believe so) fing a magnificat, they rejoyce and bless God for his Lordships great care and diligence, (one would think these TRUE-HEARTS were very devout) and indefatigable endeavours (he has been buffe enough of all Conscience) and hope that he will not be discourag'd from his bonourable and worthy undertakings: Honourable and Worthy? this makes me remember, that he has more than once own'd himself an Informer upon the Bench ; and also those (a Enjanonous moine) things which become a Bishop; which the Father faith, (or rather the Synod of Alexandria) are mildness and

devotion, not threats and terrours; and also that of another Bishop, and Father nat of the Church, If a legal force were offered ffiistinsmodi jus) to bring men to the true and faith, the Episcopal Authority (10 I

Εκ φόβων κ απολών, η εξ ευσεβείας и стыхная а Епископои преты и. MOMEROL. As the flicklers for Arrius are upbraided; Ath. p. 723.

think Doerina may be here interpreted) would appole it felf. ces. and exclaim; He is the God of the Universe he needs not an

nnavoidable

Deus unaversatis el obsequio non egit necessario non requirit coactam confessionem. Hilar. Fol. 82. C. 6. unavoidable observance; be requires not an enforc'd confession; the wrath of man worketh not the praise of God; and

that of another Father, an excellent person; We desire not that any should be ensored whether he will or no to worship God, the Creator of all (velint nolint colat aliquis invitus) nor are offended if any results to Worship, for we rely on the

Confidimus enim Majestati ejus qui tam contemptum sui ulcisci potest quam servorum suorum labores & injurias: Last. L. 5. c. any refuse to Worship, for me rely on the Majesty of Heaven, who is as well able to revenge the contempt of himself; as the pains and sufferings of his Servants.

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5ly, Which is the laft, their resolute Ingagement : Is this a time of the day to be at that Lock? This I shall transcribe verbatims for in fo folemn a thing I must not vary a Syllable. And medo hereby ingage in the name of our selves and all other, the Loyal Citizens, Burgeffes and Inhabitants of this City, That we are and shall be ready to Sacrifice our lives and fortunes with you, in the defence of his Majesties Person Crown and Dignity, and the established Laws. This feems to make a distinction, as if some Citizens, Burgeffes and Inbabitants were not Loyal; which all are presum'd to be until the contrary be prov'd: These words also, are and shall be ready, had others spoke them, might have minded the Deputy-Lieutenants to examine what Arms they keep; especially, if it be remembred, what Language has drop'd both from thefe, and other TRUE-HEARTS, in ordinary Difcourfe, too ill to be here inferred ; this mention of lives and fortunes, minds me moreover, that I have read the same in the Hely-League; and the Sacrificing of them looks like throwing out the Gantlet, were there any who would enter the Lifts: And though the Ingagement in groß carries an innocent Face, yet, if well confidered, by their conjoyning, with his MAJESTIES PERSON, CROWN, AND DIGNITT, THE E-STABLISHED LAWS, and remembring what Laws they are fo zealous about, they feem to imply, That should our Soverain withhis Parliament in wisdom think fit to alter any bonal Law. (fuch particularly as relate to Diffenters, they should be no longer ingaged to be faithful to the Crown; and this exactly accords with the Holy-League, wherein they ingue A to preferve Henry the third of France and his Successors in the Sate, Honour Ambority, &c. but with Limitations of their own, ACCORDING TO ARTI-CLES TO BE PRESENTED; and, let men talk what they will about

about the Covenant (in which you know I am not concern'd) and compare it with the League; for my part I believe there is a much greater resemblance and analogy, betwixt the League and this Ingagement; for they agree exactly in their End; that was, and this is evidently design'd to exterminate and root out all those who shall but dare diffent from the established Worship: But, blessed Davila, which be God, we live under a most wise and gracious Soveraign; and all things are in peace and quiet; and we trust and pray, that they will so continue; nor can I imagine what reason there was for this unseasonable piece of Gallantry unseasonable sure, if it deserve no worse a restection; for what (at least on the Dissenters part) can compel them into any Disorder, so long as they keep them thus firm unto that old and safe Rule (which I hope the TRUE-HEARTS will also learn:) Religion is to be desended not by billing, but by

dying; not by Mage but by patience:

And if the Sacrificing above, may be

interpreted into this sense, I should in

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Defendenda est Religio non occidendo sed morisndo, non seviția sed patientia; Lact. L.5.

this subscribe together with the furors. And now, Sir, give me leave once more to apply my Discourse unto these worshipful Gallants: You Gentlemen of the Jury, Stand together, and hear your Charge: Is this fardle do you think a fit present for an Epiphany Sessions? whereof some are pieces of counterfeit stuff, very falle, and of a falle dye, that hold not colour; others are mixed, wherein a very little truth, like some threads of Silk intrwoven with Wooffed, give a glofs, though a pitiful, unto an abundance of untruth, or at least trifling, idle, and of no ule in the during World; all fullied with a deal of foul Language, as with so much dirt. I hope you will consider of it, and take what I have written for a Friendly and Civil Admonition (should you obtain a fight thereof): But if any shall vex, and put themselves into a fret, (as some of you they say are heady enough, and apt to be outragious,) let me advise you, that before you give vent to that Rage, and let it fly in the face of any, you will in cool blood duly weigh what is written, and whether it may not be thought a necessary defence and that you your selves have so rendred it; and whether confidering the virulency of your Address, you have not been treated with modesty and much tendernes: Besides I hope, that it may prove a warning to you (possibly to some others) that for the future, you more carefully examine, what you thus fubscribe and spear; for I charitably think, that as to the greatest number, there was no great malice in the Cafe; and have you not more Reason to be offended with those who surprized you into this Indifcretion, than with me who would detect the Abuse, that you be not made the Authors of that Mischief, you never defigned? there were always some men (fit for desperate enterprizes) who being plung'd into the Mire themselves, do make it their Businel's to allure others into the same puddle; And is not this a wife piece of work do you think? or have you been well us'd to be made the Instruments of such mens Villanies? and that you must, not only urge on the Bishop to a further prosecution of your own Relations, Friends, and innocent and peaceable Neighbours who needs no Spurs; and permit fuch a pernitious and dangerous presentment to be exhibited to the Bench, without any regard to the Honour and Safety of the City, whereof you are, and which you fay you represent; But also by appealing, first to the Burgesses for the City, and by them to the High Court of Parliament (as is the acknowledg'd import of the last Section) have oblig'd others to rake into this Kennel, lay your pitiful fardle open, and expose your Imprudences to publick view: For my part I have, I protest, no Animofity against any of you all; nor have I the least against the Composer thereof himself: But truth and Innocence must be vindicated. And with that protestation, I bid you Farewell :

At length Sir, I suppose you are heartily glad, as well as I, that we are arriv'd to this period; for I am very sensible that you cannot but be tyred with this tedious story; and that I have indeed of sered you no small Indignity, in resulting those little suggestions, whose vanity was discernable to your piercing Eye at the first blush; I have nothing more to add but to beg your excuse for having been so long already, and to subscribe my self, Yours, &c.

Postfcript.

Since the writing hereof, I have received a fuller account, both of the Arts us'd in shuffling together that pack of Jurors, and also a Copy of another, the very next Presentment, of a different Hue from what is here examin'd; both which I have subjoyn'd entirely as they came to hand, without any alteration or remark. Vale.

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SIR. T Did expect that the Report of the Grand Jurors Presentment exhibited to the Court last Epiphany-Sessions, would (if it reach'd your Ears) fill you with Wonder, fince it did at first (before the intrigue was examin'd) most of the Inhabitants: That a City celebrated throughout the Kingdom for its good Government, and the civility of the Citizens, should by those that pretend to represent the state thereof, be so traduced. I could wish the Scandal had never paffed beyond the Gates, and that the obloquy and Reproach fastned upon the City by that Address had not, (as I hear it has) spread it self over the whole Nation. It's my intention by this to you, to give you some account (in order to the vindication of the City and your own fatisfaction) how this Fary and Presentment was contrived and brought together; that the spiteful Machinations of a few ill-men, may not affix a perpetual ignominy upon the Inhabitants of that place, for which I have for deserved a respect; And therefore that I may render you a more perfect account, how this ill-favour'd thing had its production, it will be necessary to trace it from its first causes and original; You have doubtless heard of the severity with which such as in. fome things diffent from the publick Establishments, in point of Religious Worship, have been profecuted fince the coming of the Bishop to the City (which was about Michaelmas last); and how much an Attorney, who about that time turn'd Informer, hath contributed to the disquiet of the City, and their vexation. pragmatical Informer is the chief (if not the alone) contriver of that Invective, whose endeavours have been restless ever since he undertook that Province, to fet all hands on work he could poffible influence or prevail upon, to further and promote that wicked Defign he had resolved on; which was (as it hath been given out) to ruin and undo the innocent and peaceable Diffenters (that being the only crime which with any colour of truth their most implacable Adversaries can charge upon them.) And therefore he well knowing of what advantage to his purpofes it would be, to have a Grand Tury pack'd together that might mostly confist of fuch as were his Confidents, and of the same inclinations towards their Neighbours as himself; he prevails so far in his Defign, that all on a sudden the Warrant issued out by the under-Sheriff to summon a Jury for that Sessions as had been usual (and which was delivered to the Bayliff Itinerant, and the persons there-

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in named, accordingly fummoned) was remanded from the Bayliff; divers of those formerly warned, raced out, and the most violent and herce persons against the Dissenters in the whole City, inferted in their room: fuch fome of them were, as can hardly hear the mention of any that differ'd from them, without a great deal of Raillery and bad language; Dogs, Rogues, Villains, Rebels, and fuch like compellations were the civility with which they ufed to treat them; and these are the well-bred-Gentlemen who were intended by this informing Attorney, to countenance the Character he meant to bestow on the City of Bristol, and the Dissenters therein: And so few were there to be found of this sanguine complexion throughout that populous City, that one who had ferved on the Jury at the Sessions immediately before, must now again be taken in to compleat the number; who might have been excused, and the Court for that Reason was contented; but the Foreman inform'd them, that he was now willing to serve: So well did these Gentlemen understand one anothers minds, and the defign they were to bring about before they came there. And its further remarkable, that this very fellow had given out before, that now there would be a Grand-Jury that should do the Phanaricks work, first take away their Estates, and then lay them in Jayl. The Furors being thus combined, and packed together; the informing Attorney was always with them, as if he had been one of their number: and besides, he and those violent persons I before mentioned had also their private Clubs, and after almost three months continuance together (for fo long doth the Seilions mostly continue here) the Presentment is brought forth by the Midwifery and affistance of the Attorney. And now Sir, I dare say you will cease to wonder at what they pretended, fince nothing less could be expected from persons so qualified, and by such Artifice brought together; And I cannot believe any rational man will make an estimate of the City, from what is said in the Inveclive; I affure you, it deserves no such Character, neither are there any disturbances therein, but what are of this Informer, and his confidents making; and that you may be fatisfied that the state of things there is quite otherwise than is therein represented, I herewith fend you a Copy of the Presentment of the Grand-Jurors, the very next Sellions following, which confitted of persons indifferently chosen, and of as much conscience and loyalty, and of as considerable quality and interest as any of the former; and not chargeable

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able for deserting the publick Worship, which will seem as a full refutation of the former Presentment, and also dismiss me for giving you any futher trouble, more than to tell you that I am,

Sir, Tours, &c.

To the Right Worshipful Ralph Olliffe Esquire, Mayor, and the Worshipful the Aldermen, his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the City and County of the City of Bristol.

The humble Petition and Present ment of the Grand Inquest for the Body of the City and County of the City aforesaid, at the General Sessions of the Peace begun decimo tertio die April. Anno Regni Regis Carol. Secundi Dei Gratia, &c. nunc vicessimo septimo.

Right Worshipful,

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That greater Temporal Bleifing can a City enjoy than to be in the peaceable and quiet possession of its Rights and Priviledges under the regiment and discipline of wholsome Laws and Constitutions, and under the care and conduct of loyal, diligent, and prudent Magistrates? And what greater Evidence can there be that this City is under the enjoyment of this Bleffing, than the peaceable posture of Affairs in General; and also your peaceable litting in this place, upon these great and solemn Occasions? executing the Laws, not to the gratification of the Humours and passions of men; but according to the dictates of Right Reason, administring Justice impartially with that prudence and moderation, that are both the preservatives of Power, and requilite qualifications in the right administration thereof. The crinfideration hereof (Right Worshipful and Worshipful) doth hake us account it our bounden duty to embrace the present opbortunity you have been pleased to put into our hands, to render ou our most sincere and hearty thanks, humbly praying the favourable acceptance thereof, and your indefatigable and unwearied :

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ried endeavours in continuing the peace, and promoting the happinels, welfare, and prosperity of this City, the Government whereof you are intrusted with. And although we will not herein prefume to prescribe unto your Worships; yet we humbly crave leave to offer to your confideration the words of a late Reverend Bishop of this Realm delivered in a Sermon, and preach'd before the King, and published by his Majesties special Command, (viz.) Whatever Diffutes have been raifed concerning the lawfulness of punishing men for their dissenting conscience in matters of Religion : vet never any man questioned the lawfulness of punishing men for their prophanenels and contempt of all Religion (fuch men as renounce Conscience, cannot pretend that they suffer for it); and certainly this Vice doth upon many accounts deferve the greatest severities of Laws, as being in its own nature destructive of Government and the peace of all humane Societies, besides the mischiefs confequent upon it from Divine Vengeance.

Abraham Edwards Thomas Weare George Morgan David Dorveal Robert Hook William Woodward. Abraham Barns John Holister Francis Little William Weaver William Ball

Samuel Price:
Thomas Paxston
Thomas Warren
James Longman
John Gray Junior.

